

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow increasing
cloudiness.
Highest temperature yesterday, 34; lowest, 25.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS PRINCIPLES; FRANCE MAKES SOME RESERVATIONS; JAPAN HOLDS ALOOF; BOLSHEVIKI COMPEL U. S. AND ALLIES TO RETREAT 20 MILES

BIG NAVAL BILL CALLED BLUFF FOR THE ALLIES

Republicans Resent Wilson's Sudden Demand for Huge Authorizations.

PAPER PROJECT OPPOSED

Feeling in Congress Is That Money Asked Will Not Be Spent.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Republicans of the Senate look with extreme disfavor on President Wilson's latest demand for a huge naval programme, which it is now believed is not thoroughly and sincerely a programme of construction but a programme of bluff.

There is deep resentment throughout the Senate that Mr. Wilson should have chosen this particular time for attempting to force through Congress stupendous authorizations for expenditures which may never become subject of appropriations. They denounce in bitter terms the authorization of what they term a "paper programme" of construction at this critical time in the affairs of the world.

It became known in the House yesterday that the occasion for the favorable report on the naval appropriation programme by the Committee on Naval Affairs was the direct result of Executive pressure applied by cable to the committee members. It was known in the House that the acceptance of Mr. Daniels' plan and the granting of his demands for the great three year programme of construction followed immediately on the receipt of a cable from President Wilson in which it was set forth that the plans of the American delegation would be sadly interfered with unless the Senate showed its willingness to build the great navy which the Daniels plan project.

At once this became known in the Senate and there was a reaction. It was pointed out that the President's demand for a "paper programme" at this time could mean only one thing, it was regarded as indicating that the American peace commissioners were sending themselves to a game of bluff. But along with this suggestion at once came the question of who might be the object of the bluff.

The Republicans are preparing to demand what the occasion for the bluff is. They are ready to go forward with any programme of construction within reason. There will be no effort on the part of the Republicans to obstruct the programme on the floor or to forestall the appropriation of a generous sum for actual construction, but a halt will be called in sharp and sudden terms if the balance of the balance of hundreds of millions for the purpose of "impressing" America's late allies now arriving at the Versailles conference to the balance of the world and effect a durable peace.

ALLIES CONTROL TURKEY.

Railroads and Banks of Country Taken Under Armistice.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—An official report to the State Department today announced that the French and British authorities had assumed control of all railroads in European and Asiatic Turkey in accordance with the terms of the armistice and that the Allies also had taken over control of the Constantinian police and the German and Austrian banks in the Turkish capital.

The means by which the Allies were able to gain a good effect upon the situation in Turkey, and disorders were decreasing.

Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol has arrived at Constantinople and has hoisted the American flag again over the United States ship Scorpion, a cable to the Navy Department reported. The Scorpion had been detailed to Constantinople for several years before the war began. When the United States broke relations with Germany the ship and its crew were interned.

WEIMAR UNDER STRICT GUARD.

Plans for German Assembly Call for First Session Thursday.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Since Thursday no one has been allowed to enter the city of Weimar without permission, says a Zurich cable to the Associated Press. It was said that after Monday no one will be allowed to enter without a special pass.

The opening of the session of the German Constituent Assembly is fixed for 1 o'clock next Thursday. On Friday the President of the assembly will be elected, after which the Assembly will adjourn to give the constituent time to discuss the proposed constitution of the German Republic.

GHERARDI GOING TO BERLIN.

Other Members of U. S. Mission to Be Stationed in Various Cities.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Capt. Walter R. Gherardi, former American naval attaché at Berlin, who is at the head of the party to be sent to Germany to investigate political, social and economic conditions for the American delegation of the Peace Conference, will make his headquarters in Berlin.

The other members of the unofficial mission will be stationed in various German cities. Dr. H. H. Field and Lieut. George Howe will be in Munich.

LIST OF MAJOR CASUALTIES IS PUT AT 56,592

With Records 95 P. C. Complete, N. Y. Troops Stand Near Top in Losses.

10,000 UNACCOUNTED FOR

First Regular Division Paid Heaviest Toll—Infantry Bore Brunt.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Gen. March, Chief of Staff, today made public an official tabulation of casualties by divisions 95 per cent. complete for the American Expeditionary Forces. The total, exclusive of two regiments of marines in the Second Division, shows: Killed in action 27,762, died of wounds 11,896, missing in action 14,649 and prisoners 2,785, a total of 56,592. Wounded are not included in the list.

The Twenty-seventh (New York) Division had 1,302 killed in action, 404 died of wounds, 330 missing in action and 157 prisoners, a total of 2,194.

The 107th Regiment had 418 killed in action, 253 missing in action, 97 of wounds and 16 prisoners. The 108th Regiment lost 315 killed in action, 77 died of wounds, 137 missing in action and 134 prisoners. The 105th and 108th suffered less severely.

The Forty-second (Rainbow) Division, which included New York troops, lost 1,072 killed in action, 723 died of wounds, 440 missing in action and 85 prisoners, a total of 2,350. The 165th Regiment (old Sixty-ninth) lost 435 killed, 187 died of wounds, 230 missing in action and 27 prisoners, a total of 879.

The Seventy-seventh (Camp Upton) Division lost 1,375 killed in action, 822 died of wounds, 629 missing in action and 326 prisoners, a total of 2,892.

First Division Suffered Most.

In killed in action the First Regular Division leads the list with 2,303. Other divisions with more than one thousand men killed in action stand in the following order: Third, 1,901; Forty-second, 1,702; Thirty-second, 1,694; Twenty-eighth, 1,544; Fourth, 1,500; Twenty-sixth, 1,383; Second, 1,353; Twenty-seventh, 1,302; Seventy-seventh, 1,275; and Thirtieth, 1,084.

In the National Army divisions the regimental losses of the 161st Infantry, Seventy-ninth Division, were the heaviest, totaling 490.

Tables showing losses by regiments place the four infantry regiments of the First Division as heaviest sufferers with a total of 1,150 to 1,164 major casualties in each. These regiments are the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Regulars. Figures for the Fifty-third and Sixty-ninth regiments in this division are not given.

Among the National Guard divisions the heaviest regimental losses recorded are from the 110th Infantry of the Twenty-eighth Division, 1,142 men, while the losses of the 109th Infantry of the same division stand second at 1,112. Next is the 102d Infantry of the Twenty-sixth Division with a total of 988, and fourth is the 160th Infantry of the Forty-second, with 879.

What the Records Show.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Official tables of the major battle casualties of the American forces in France, made public today by Gen. March, Chief of Staff, show that approximately 10,000 men remain unaccounted for almost three months after the ending of hostilities. The deaths, missing and known prisoners are tabulated up to January 10 for each of the thirty combatant divisions of the American army. The total is 56,592, of whom 43,434 are classified as missing or captured.

An appended statement shows that only 29 American military prisoners were believed to be still in Germany on January 8, and that 4,800 prisoners had been released.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Smokes Help Vastly as Boys Await Orders

THE uncertainty about when they may be returned to the United States is harder to bear than any experience under fire in the front lines, declare the soldiers, who add that THE SUN smokes restore patience to them in these conditions. A great number of cigarette doughboys and their officers have written to the donors of the fund since the first of the year. What they say appears on page 1, section 4.

"Send us more smokes, they are better than medicine," is the appeal of wounded men in hospital. Surely the donors of the fund will respond.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Two New York Divisions Lost 2,577 Killed and Suffered 2,311 Other Major Casualties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A summary of the major battle casualties of the American divisions in France, giving the classification of losses by divisions, including figures for the Field Signal Battalions and Division trains, follows:

Div. No.	Killed.	Died.	Missing.	Prisoners.	Totals.
1.....	2,303	1,050	1,789	106	5,248
2 (a).....	1,383	696	813	73	2,965
3.....	1,901	889	873	254	3,937
4.....	1,500	618	817	31	2,956
5.....	970	503	6,959	60	2,504
6.....	49	67	3	3	122
7.....	175	98	50	3	326
26.....	1,388	660	462	354	2,864
27 (b).....	1,302	404	330	138	2,194
28 (c).....	1,544	353	1,174	619	3,690
29.....	597	220	267	33	1,117
30.....	1,084	415	251	22	1,772
32.....	1,694	708	768	43	3,213
33.....	632	261	249	29	1,171
35.....	596	217	303	12	1,128
36.....	327	116	393	3	839
37.....	658	289	303	0	1,250
42 (d).....	1,702	723	440	85	2,950
77 (e).....	1,275	552	529	336	2,692
78 (f).....	915	339	508	63	1,825
80.....	880	352	1,42	15	2,389
80 (g).....	636	337	286	96	1,355
81.....	203	86	79	2	370
82.....	808	324	271	189	1,592
88.....	20	33	7	6	66
89.....	888	427	236	4	1,525
90.....	934	275	470	23	1,702
91.....	109	50	47	5	211
92.....	372	105	8	4	489
Totals.....	27,762	11,896	14,649	2,785	56,592

(a) Two regiments of marines in the Second Division are not included in this table. Figures for the marine brigade of the Second division, not carried in the War Department summary, complete to January 1, show: Killed and died of wounds, 55 officers and 1,507 men; missing in action, 2 officers and 685 men; severely wounded, 91 officers and 1,802 men; slightly wounded, 186 officers and 5,296 men; gassed, 31 officers and 1,854 men. Total casualties for all causes, 365 officers and 11,152 men.

(b) New York National Guard.

(c) Includes New Jersey National Guard.

(d) Rainbow Division, which includes the 165th Infantry.

(e) New York Metropolitan National Army.

(f) Includes National Army troops from western New York.

(g) Includes New Jersey National Army.

FORCED LABOR, SOLDIERS QUELL GERMAN THREAT GLASGOW MOBS

Revolution Seems to Have Degenerated Into a Wage Movement.

HALT IN WORK GENERAL 100,000 IDLE ON CLYDE

Difficulty Expected in Finding Crews for Commandeered Ships.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.—Germany is stricken dead, and the revolution seems to have degenerated into a mere wage movement, laments the Frankfort Gazette. Stoppage of work in the German collieries seems to have been productive of the main distress, although life in Berlin has been dislocated badly by the strike of the electrical and gas workers, resulting in a complete lack of illumination.

The Government threatens to enforce compulsory labor unless the situation improves.

Thousands of seamen and dockers are out at Hamburg and Bremen, and there seems to be considerable doubt whether the German merchant ships commandeered by the Allies will be able to leave harbor with German crews.

The German workers are accused in the newspapers of a lamentable underestimation of the frightful calamity which has overtaken the fatherland.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—There is a critical situation at Bremen, toward which city troops are advancing from Berlin. The deaths, missing and known prisoners are tabulated up to January 10 for each of the thirty combatant divisions of the American army. The total is 56,592, of whom 43,434 are classified as missing or captured.

An appended statement shows that only 29 American military prisoners were believed to be still in Germany on January 8, and that 4,800 prisoners had been released.

Continued on Eighth Page.

PRUSSIAN WAR CHIEF DEFIED BY SOLDIERS

Open Revolts Follow Orders to Army.

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (delayed).—An order issued by Colonel Reinhardt, Prussian Minister of War, has aroused open revolts on the part of soldiers' councils in the German army. The council of the Ninth Army has declared that it will not obey the order and has been informed that the Government will not back down. It being declared by some that the Government was playing squarely into the hands of the Bolsheviki.

The first open revolt came from the soldiers' council of the ninth Army Corps, which sent delegates to Gustav Noske, the military commander of Berlin, with the demand that the order be rescinded. Herr Noske refused, whereupon the council declared that it was taking the law into its own hands.

REDS OUTFIGHT LITTLE ARMY IN NORTH RUSSIA

Taresevo Lost in Desperate Two Days Battle, Foe Using Gas First Time.

SITUATION IS CRITICAL

Washington Expects Drastic Action by Foch if Germans Furnish Shells.

By the Associated Press.

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 1.—Another violent attack by the Bolsheviki on the American, Russian and British positions at Taresevo compelled the hard pressed and outnumbered little allied column in this sector to withdraw on Thursday. Its new position is at the village of Srimakenga.

The Bolsheviki attack followed a bombardment in which gas, incendiary, shrapnel and high explosive shells were used. It was the first time that gas shells had been employed in this northern Russian warfare. The shells were of the German type.

Official Statement Issued.

An official statement on the operations on the north Russian front issued today says:

Wednesday and Thursday the Bolsheviki strongly attacked the positions at Taresevo, compelling the Allies to retire northward, and they are now holding positions twenty miles north of Taresevo. It is reported that the Bolsheviki are using gas shells. The Allies are completely equipped with anti-gas apparatus.

In Murmansk allied patrols consisting of Karelian volunteers have reached Onozero (Notosero?). From this village the Karelians have been enabled to enlist more volunteers.

It has been learned that early in January, in connection with the general plan to make the Bolsheviki army a formidable force by early spring, gas shells were opened at Moscow.

The Bolsheviki, whose active forces in the field from the River Dvina to the Volga Railroad are now estimated to number 10,000, brought up still more artillery Thursday and are heavily shelling the new American position on the Vaga River and also the position on the Vaga River. The other sectors are comparatively quiet.

Follows Week of Fighting.

The American evacuation of Taresevo was made only after a week of fighting in this sector, in which the Bolsheviki kept persistently on the offensive after the Allies had repulsed their first attack, which was repulsed. Although attacked at Taresevo from three sides and greatly outnumbered, the defenders held on there until Thursday, when a general offensive was launched by the Bolsheviki, who proceeded northward over a winter road and began an attack on the village of Gora, which is on the line of communication between Taresevo and Srimakenga.

The little detachment of British and Russians at Gora held out until the evacuation of Taresevo was completed. The two forces then joined, retreating northward in good order.

The weather for the two days was unfavorable, with light snowfalls yesterday. The winter trails are in splendid condition for sleighs, and the relief from the extreme cold is facilitating the evacuation of enemy troops from the southward.

ALLIES IN ARCHANGEL REGION FACE CRISIS

Reds Said to Be Using German Gas Shells.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The situation in the Archangel district is regarded by military officers in northern Russia as extremely critical.

Advices to the War Department today made no reference to an appeal for reinforcements, but it was said here that inasmuch as this was a matter for determination by the Supreme War Council at Paris, a more complete report has been sent to that body, possibly with a request for additional support.

Reports that the Bolsheviki were using gas shells were taken here by some officers to mean that this equipment had been supplied through German sources, notwithstanding the terms of the armistice, and if this was established it was intimated that drastic action would be taken by Marshal Foch.

Available figures obtained by War Department officials show that the British force in the region of the north is approximately 5,000, American 4,500, French 1,500, loyal Russians under British officers 1,000 and 1,000 other soldiers or one of the smaller allied countries. The exact disposition of these forces is not known officially in Washington, no report on this having been made in some weeks.

Army officials said that the body of troops now retreating before well armed and reinforced Bolsheviki was small, being little more than an advanced post. Reports of a forty mile retirement, however, were taken to believe that a larger body was engaged than had been supposed heretofore.

Use of gas and high explosives by the Bolsheviki was looked upon by army men as the most disgusting feature of the military reports as they affected the Americans. Taresevo, from which it was reported the Americans had been forced to retire, is a small town about 130 miles directly south of Archangel.

GERMANY WILL LOSE COLONIES UNDER ACCORD

Occupied Regions in Asia Also Will Be Detached From Turkey.

DEFINITE PLAN IS FIXED

Mandatories Will Differ in Power According to Needs of Peoples.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The accord reached by the council of the great Powers concerning the disposal of the German colonies and occupied regions in Turkey in Asia is much more definite than is generally supposed and besides acceptance in principle of the American plan of mandatories it embraces the following main features:

The allied and associated Powers are agreed that the German colonies shall not be returned to Germany, owing, first, to mismanagement, cruelty and the use of these colonies as submarine bases.

The conquered regions of Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia shall be detached from the Turkish Empire.

Provision is made whereby the well-being and development of backward colonial regions are regarded as the sacred trust of civilization, over which the League of Nations exercises supervisory care. The administration or tutelage of these regions is entrusted to the more advanced nations, who will act as mandatories in behalf of the League of Nations.

Mandatories Not Uniform.

These mandatories are not uniform, but vary according to the degree of development of the colonial region and its approach to the stage of self-government. The mandates in Palestine, Syria and other portions of Turkey, where well developed civilization exists, would be comparatively light and would probably permit of the gradual recognition of the independence of these communities.

On the other hand, colonies like those in Central Africa would require a mandatory with large powers of administration, responsible for the suppression of the slave trade, the liquor traffic, armament and arms traffic and the prevention of military authority on the part of the natives except for native police purposes.

Other colonies and localities, such as those in German Southwest Africa and some of the South Pacific islands, have such sparse and scattered populations and are so separated from other communities that the laws of the mandatory country would probably prevail in these regions.

Will Report Regularly.

The mandatories will report at stated intervals to the League of Nations concerning the manner in which a colony is being administered.

The foregoing general outline indicates an accurate history of the war is declared, conflicting views were finally reconciled and a common agreement was reached acceptable to all the great and colonial Powers.

In framing the details for the plan the committee is understood to have agreed that the present immigration laws of Australia should obtain in New Guinea.

One of the main claims of Australia for the outright annexation of this territory was that she would be unable to maintain her present laws, which provide for exclusion in certain cases. The conference decided, it is stated, that Australia would have the right to say what immigration was desirable.

Will Not Fight Bernstorff.

U. S. Delegates Won't Object to Him as Peace Envoy.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The American delegates to the Peace Conference it is understood, will raise no objection to the appointment of Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador in Washington, as one of the German delegates to the Peace Conference, although not attempting to influence or speak for the Entente delegation.

It is declared that it is beyond the power of one government to say that it does not desire the presence of any person that the other party to the treaty making process may select as a representative.

Will Study War Terrain.

U. S. Officers to Help Make Accurate History of Conflict.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—To insure the writing of an accurate history of the war, a score of officers under orders to return to America have been detained and sent to Italy to make a study of the regions where the Italian and Austrian campaigns were fought.

A large number of officers are now engaged in studying the devastated regions of France and Belgium for the same purpose.

Disarmament Postponed Until Details Are Worked Out—Conscription to Be Abolished if Method Can Be Devised for Army in Italy

OUTLINE TO BE PRESENTED AT SESSION TO BE HELD TO-MORROW

Committee Will Hear Neutrals and Switzerland First—Wilson Hopes to Bring Home Copy of Complete Draft—Submarines Are Forbidden—Neutral Seat for League.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The United States, Great Britain, Italy and France, the last named with some reservations, have agreed to the basic principles of the League of Nations plan, which to-night is being put on paper by political draftsmen for presentation to the first full meeting of the league committee, which has been called for Monday at the Hotel Crillon.

The American plan, submitted by President Wilson at the conference where the agreement was reached, is to be the backbone of the scheme. As now drafted it is specific as to administrative and other features. It calls for meetings of the league in a neutral country, such as Switzerland or Holland, with an organization of permanent representatives, who are to be the Ambassadors to that country or special appointees.

The members of the league pledge themselves to use their economic weapons to enforce the decisions of the league, but the employment of physical force is left for each one to decide for itself. Employment of economic weapons, however, is compulsory. Disarmament is postponed until the league works out a programme on a grand scale, but the idea is indorsed.

The abolition of conscription is included, provided that the point raised by Italy can be met by the military experts now at work on it. It is the contention that Italy is unable to raise an army by the volunteer system and if restricted to that method she would be helpless. Submarines are placed under a ban as a war weapon.

The plan is still liable to many changes, as the neutrals have been invited to submit their views. Those of the Swiss are to be received on Monday. The league committee will meet every day after Monday and President Wilson hopes that its labors will be so far advanced when he departs for America that he will be able to take home a draft of the plan.

The President is well satisfied with the result of his work so far, as he believes that the basic outline, already agreed upon will render war by an outlaw nation like Germany absolutely impossible in the future. The mandate plan is embodied only as a general principle, Italy's fears being calmed by an assurance that it would not apply to territory like the Trentino.

The plan clearly calls for a conference to determine upon a definite economic policy, which some believe will raise a constitutional point in the United States. It is largely the work of President Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil and Gen. Jan Smuts.

France apparently is unwilling as yet to go as far as the others, while Japan is not taking any part; her attitude is quite puzzling.

GOMPERSTANDS WITH BELGIANS

American Labor Men Will Refuse to Meet Germans at Bern.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The American Federation of Labor delegation, headed by Samuel Gompers, decided to-night to support the Belgian Socialists and Trade Unionists who refuse to meet the Germans at either the Socialist or Trade Union congresses which will convene simultaneously at Bern next week.

This decision was adhered to through a two-day session, despite the protests of the British and French trade unionists, who will go to Bern to-morrow.

The delegates of twenty-two nations, including such national groups of the former Russian Empire as the Ukrainians and Estonians, are now at Bern, or on their way there. The four absentees from both Congresses are the Americans and Belgians, who refuse to parley with their late enemies until peace is signed, and the Bolsheviki, with whom the Norwegian trade unionists agree that neither Socialist nor trade union programme is sufficiently radical, thus taking the opposite viewpoint from that of the Americans and Belgians.

Announcement that the International Socialist and Labor Conference in Bern would convene early next week, induced American Socialists, some of whom are in Paris, to make efforts to obtain American participation in the conference.

Application was made to Col. E. M. House of the American peace delegation to have passports issued to two prominent American Socialists, who are believed to be in New York at the present time. Thus far the application has elicited no response. It is understood, however, that Washington will be permitted to deal with the applications in accordance with its general policy concerning passports.

Perishing Inspects Brest Barracks.

BERNE, Feb. 1.—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, has arrived here by special train to inspect barracks in the city and near by.

Maria Theresa Seriously Ill.

MUNICH, Feb. 1.—The condition of former Queen Maria Theresa of Bavaria has become very serious. It is feared that her illness will terminate fatally.

On top of this lies also the fact